key (p. 4) is *unguicularis* Cr. and from it *lineelus* may be distinguished by its coarser punctation, more opaque dorsal surface, and its evanescent impressed discal series of punctures on the elytra, such series being entirely absent in *unguicularis*. The following Washington localities are represented: Seattle, San Juan Island, North Bend, Green River Gorge.

The author acknowledges the assistance of Dr. Melville H. Hatch under whose direction this study has been made.

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## A NEW CICINDELA (COLEOPTERA, CICINDELIDÆ)

BY A. C. DAVIS

**Cicindela arida** Davis, n. sp.

Brilliant metallic green above, with coppery reflections, body beneath and legs green. Head granulate, frons hairy, interocular striæ rather fine and not extending all the way between the eyes; labrum tridentate; palpi entirely greenish-black in both sexes. Prothorax rugose, narrowed behind, widest at the anterior fifth or sixth; anterior impressions deep and acute, the bottoms fairly smooth; median impression complete and rather sharp; basal impressions broad, rounded at bottoms, the thoracic rugosity extending across them. Elytra narrowest at the humeri, thence gradually widening to the apical third, punctate-granulate, finely but evidently serrulate at apex. Elytral markings consist of an apical dot only. Body beneath and appendages clothed with long, coarse, white hair, which is erect on the head, prothorax and appendages, and less so on the meso- and metasterna. Shorter, finer, recumbent white or grayish hairs clothe the flanks of the abdomen. Length 11-12.6 mm.

*Holotype* male, and *allotype* female, and seven *paratypes* in my collection, and paratypes in the collections of Mr. H. C. Fall, Mr. F. C. Hadden, and the California Academy of Sciences. These are from a series of thirteen specimens given to me by Mr. Jean Gunder of Pasadena, California, who took them on March 31, 1928, along the margin of a small duck pond at **Death Valley Junction, California,** east of Death Valley, and within a few miles of the California-Nevada line.

In the series of thirteen specimens examined there is some variation in color, from a vivid green with very faint coppery reflection, to a muddy gray-green. In the latter case the apical dot shows a tendency to disappear. There is no trace of other marking than the apical dot except in one specimen, which has very small humeral dots. The labrum is evidently tridentate in

all specimens seen, but varies greatly in the length of the teeth and in the width at the midline.

This species apparently belongs in the *C. tranquebarica* group. Its nearest relatives in California appear to be *C. tranquebarica* var. *sierra* Leng, and *C. viridissima* Fall. From the former it may be distinguished by its more brilliant color, its lack of markings, and its greater hairiness. From *C. viridissima* Fall, to which it appears most closely related, it differs in its greater brilliancy, the coppery reflection (nearly or quite lacking in *viridissima*), greater hairiness, especially on the frons, and its lack of markings. The present species may also be distinguished from the above two by its distribution. The var. *sierra* is found in the middle and northern Sierras, while Death Valley Junction is separated by some seventy-five or one hundred miles of desert from the nearest spur of the southern Sierras. The nearest recorded locality for *C. viridissima* is also about one hundred miles distant, over desert and mountain.

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### Diabrotica balteata Lec.

*Diabrotica balteata* Leconte was first noted in California at Escondido by Fred Lohse in September 1928. Adults were noted feeding on the leaves of mulberry. By November they became very numerous and quite destructive to mulberry trees being propagated for feeding silkworms. Specimens were received from Lohse collected November 16, 1928, and determined by E. C. Van Dyke as the above species. This species ranges from Texas to Arizona and through Mexico to Colombia. This is the first record of its occurrence in California.—E. O. Essig.

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### The Lepturini of North America

Coleopterists will be interested in Bulletin 52 of the National Museum of Canada. It is by J. M. Swaine and Ralph Hopping, and treats of the Lepturini of America, north of Mexico, being essentially a monograph of this interesting tribe of our wood-boring beetles. It is designated as Part I, so we assume there is another part to follow. Thirteen plates, giving outlines and details, illustrate the text.—E. P. Van Duzee.